

have taken the trouble to get it. Secessionists are not in the departments for nothing. But the expedition was weeks in getting ready, and getting ready, as all the world knows, and Jeff is a greater fool than I take him for if he did not inform himself as to its destination. And why not, as things are managed? A certain person at Washington was complained of by Mr. Potter's committee as a secessionist, and his removal from the place he held requested. He was removed, and to where, do you think? Through a powerful friend a commission was given him in the U. S. army. And why should Jeff know all he wishes, when such a thing as this is possible? Perhaps you expect great things from this expedition. It is said that McClellan's movements depend, in some measure, upon it. But I hear the temper has broken out already among the horses on the Great Republic, and may kill the whole of them. The troops that were to be embarked were sent, not to Fort Monroe, but to Annapolis, and when the transports went for them it was found they could not get within some miles of the place. It is thus we manage our business. Are you still sanguine? May we not hint of imbecility somewhere else than in Missouri? Just before the expedition sailed for Hatteras, a gentleman said to a clerk in a department at Washington: "So your expedition sails for Hatteras, as soon as you can find pilots." "How do you know that it goes to Hatteras?" and how do you know that we want pilots?" said the clerk floridly. "That's how I know," said his questioner, pointing to an advertisement in a New York paper, for pilots familiar with the Hatteras coast, signed by a man known universally to be a government agent. That Jeff Davis knew all about that expedition is notorious. That it succeeded in taking Hatteras Inlet by a happy accident, is undisputed. That it was a job only begun and not finished, everybody acknowledges; and that its only result was to put Jeff on his guard is a fact that can't be gainsaid. The Albatross and Pamlico sounds are no more in our possession now than they were before.

On the whole, don't you think we have made a mistake in giving up the fight to guerrillas, and might not a little more of it, of the right sort, have a beneficial effect at Washington? Isn't it about time that the administration should understand that the northern people thoroughly understand the magnitude of this crisis in their history, and are beginning to be very seriously impatient with the men who are managing an event that makes an epoch in that spirit and with that ability that have hitherto been well enough in a full election, to be forgotten the day after it was over, but which are not the spirit and the ability a nation want in a life and death struggle for its very existence.

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.



SQUARE YOUR ACCOUNTS

We would commend subscribers, and all indebted to us, that an early payment of their dues is important. The amount of each of them is small, but the aggregate of such small amounts is large. It is a great source of convenience to have a thorough settlement of all accounts at least once a year. Some who advertise with us, and who are not subscribers, have failed to square their accounts up to the first of January, 1861. As we need all our dues to enable us to do our business promptly, we call upon all who are indebted to us to settle early.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news this week is of more than usual interest. The resignation of Gen. Scott, the removal of Gen. Fremont, the sailing and safe arrival of the great naval fleet, with the brilliant exploits of Gen. Rosecrans in Western Virginia, together with many other lesser items, make up a week's summary of news of great interest and importance.

The naval expedition has undoubtedly reached its destination, and stirring news from it may be daily expected. Bull Bay is about twenty-five miles north-east of Charleston, and the country between is level and without natural defenses. If an attack on Charleston is intended the fleet will probably shell the forts while the land force attacks the city.

Gen. Scott has formally resigned his command and been placed on the retired list of army officers, in accordance with an act of Congress. His age and bodily infirmities narrow his usefulness, and the glorious old patriot has sense enough to see it. Gen. Scott entered the United States army in 1808, as a captain of light artillery, and rose to be a major general before the close of the war of 1812-15. He never lost a battle when able to direct operations in person, and his disarming heroism caused him to be repeatedly wounded. His closing service of defending the capital and organizing the volunteer army that is to subdue the rebellion, forms the crowning glory of his patriotic life. Gen. McClellan has been appointed to succeed Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief of the army, by the unanimous vote of the president and cabinet.

The long-talked-about removal of Gen. Fremont has come at last. Read his patriotic farewell to his soldiers, which we print in another column.

State elections occurred Tuesday in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Delaware. The Union and republican ticket was doubtless elected in New York by a handsome majority. In New York city, James Lynch, "Fernandus Wink's" candidate, was elected sheriff. The most prominent act of Lynch's life was his refusal to let the rebels at Bull Run. He belonged to the three months' men whose time was out the day before, and Lynch was one of the seventeen who insisted on a discharge from McDowell, and as the battle commenced his company with a Pennsylvania regiment marched off the field! In the election in Massachusetts the vote shows the reelection of Gov. Andrew and his executive associates by an increased comparative majority, and the choice of a legislature unanimously for the Union, and the constitution, and the war as the only means to preserve them, but with a larger proportion of old democratic members than is usual, through the liberality of the republican voters.

General Fremont.

There has been no small amount of talk and clamor raised in the newspapers of late in regard to Gen. Fremont. It was confidently asserted more than three weeks ago that he would be removed from the head of the western division of our army, and more than one week ago it was as confidently asserted that the order for his removal had gone forth, and that General Hunter was to succeed him.

Although all this talk was communicated to the public through the medium of the newspapers, it is strongly intimated that it originated with some member of the cabinet, who, through the agency of the reporter for the associated press, undertook to prepare the minds of the people for this change. However this may be, it seems pretty certain that the order for his removal was despatched some days ago, accompanying which the messenger had instructions that if Fremont was about engaging the enemy not to deliver the order to him until after the battle. We are aware that it takes considerable credulity to believe that such an order ever emanated from our war department, but such seems to be the current belief. At last accounts Fremont had not been removed, but was still chasing Price and his army of rebels, with more than an even chance that, if let alone, he would clean them all out of the state of Missouri.

The charges against Gen. Fremont, as preferred by Col. Blair, all our readers are acquainted with. They were incompetency, reckless squandering of money, disregard of law as well as of the advice of army officers under him. These charges are yet to be proved or refuted.

Secretary Cameron has been to Missouri in person to look over this Fremont matter. He has returned, and Adjutant General Thomas, who accompanied him, has made what he calls a report, which is called by can did men the most unimpartial and disinterested ever published in this country. This "report" is published in the newspapers. It is a mass of crude notes taken by the adjutant while on his recent visit to Missouri, and consists of rumors, gossip, and confidential conversations which he had with army officers under Fremont, which of course would never have been uttered had these men once supposed they were to be blazoned before the country in the newspapers. If this report of Adjutant General Thomas is near the truth, or even if it is not, we do not see how Gen. Fremont can retain his command in the western department after this report shall have reached that locality. But whatever may be the final decision in regard to this matter by the cabinet, it is probably true that Gen. Fremont has a great hold upon the popular mind in the West, and his removal will doubtless have a damaging effect upon our arms in Missouri.

There are a great many people both east and west who insist that Gen. Fremont's proclamation freeing the slaves of the traitors was right and just, and that we cannot expect success until we are less sensitive upon the point of protecting the slave interests. We shoot the rebels and confiscate their cattle, but when a poor negro comes into our hands we return him to his rebel master as though he was a sacred keepsake which it were sacrilege to treat as we do his white master or his master's cattle. We are too tender on this slavery question. The rebels are in arms against this government, and we are bound to respect their so-called rights, while they trample under foot the very constitution under which we live?

—Since the above was in type news has come that Gen. Fremont has actually received his dismissal. The particulars, with his farewell address to his army, is printed elsewhere. We believe this cannot help but have a mischievous effect upon his army, and be a great damage to the cause in the West. If it is political animosity that has removed him, we think it would have been well to have settled that before the government sent to Europe for him to come and take command of a division of our army. However good cause Gen. Fremont has given for his removal, all must admire the patriotic noble tone of his farewell address to his army.

Will there be an Advance?

The impression seems to be gaining ground that the Potomac army will winter where it now is, or near the Potomac river. In short there will be no advance of the grand army into the enemy's country before another spring. Along with these intimations come assurances from certain special correspondents and others, that there is the most positive evidence that there will be an advance, and that right away.

Taking the first supposition to be correct, that the Potomac army will go into winter quarters at or near its present position, what does it mean? For what purpose has our government been collecting and equipping such a vast force? Just to protect the capital? Perhaps some such questions as these arise in the minds of many when they see our large army lying apparently idle, and the season in which active military operations can be carried on so fast speeding away.

To the question why an advance is not made this fall, perhaps a sufficient answer may be found in the following paragraph which is taken from the Washington Star, which is considered a kind of "organ" of the administration:

"There is no doubt whatever that the army of the rebels, stretching from Leesburg down to Aquia Creek, at least equals that of the United States from Edwards Ferry down to Aquia Creek, including the force under Gen. Dix in and around Baltimore. Now, if Gen. McClellan must move now, he must necessarily move but one half of his force against the whole of the oligarchy's force in position. That is to say, one half the army of McClellan must be left in Baltimore, in the fortifications in this vicinity and elsewhere, to hold his (McClellan's) rear, while the other half moves against the whole army of the enemy, fortified probably quite as securely as we are around Washington. It is certain that the enemy could not venture to attack the United States fortifications with less than two men to McClellan's one; and we see nothing to justify the belief that Gen. McClellan can safely venture to attack the enemy's fortifications—even in equal strength to ours—with a force half as large only as that by which they

are notoriously defended. This is a plain and undeniable statement of the circumstances of the situation."

Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, now connected with the Potomac army, and the intelligent correspondent of the Boston Journal, adds to this statement:

This reveals a fact which has been hinted at in preceding "Waifs," but which it has not been judicious to make public—the force under Gen. McClellan's orders has been terribly overrated. At first it was policy to have our strength over-estimated, but now the encircling cordon of fortifications is complete, it will not be improper to state the reports of the effective strength of the army have been greatly magnified. Regiments have been set down as a thousand strong, which cannot to-day bring seven hundred bayonets into line. Divisions are said to contain twelve regiments which have been deprived of full brigades in order to strengthen other points. Large numbers of invalided and un-serviceable men have been sent home (over five hundred were discharged last week) and thus one way and another, some have innocently been led to believe that we have an enormous surplus force, when the quartermaster's returns of rifles issued tell a different story. I saw an estimate a week or so ago, which had been prepared by one of the best informed correspondents here, that was ninety-one thousand above what I have since learned from unquestionable authority was then the effective strength of the army of the Potomac.

Yet there are as many troops here as can be effectively used—for a well-officer and disciplined army is preferable to a mob of undisciplined men a million strong. If the predictions ventured in a "waif" dated Oct. 5 should prove correct, it will be seen that Gen. McClellan is master of the situation, that he has used all possible expedition to first make the national capital impregnable—then to subdue our foes.

Clothing for the Soldiers.

We judge from private letters which we have received from the Vermont 3d the present week, that the immediate wants of that regiment for underclothing, footings, etc., must now be pretty well supplied; and that boxes of army or hospital supplies had better hereafter be sent direct to the Sanitary Commission, Boston.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Several of the states have appointed the 28th instant as a day of thanksgiving. We had hoped that the loyal states would all be a unit on this subject, but we notice that in Massachusetts Gov. Andrew has appointed Thursday, the 21st of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise—being the anniversary of the day of signing the original compact of Government on board the May Flower.

New Publications.

VERMONT QUARTERLY GAZETTE, No. 2. An historical magazine, embracing a digest of the state of Vermont, edited by Abby Maria Boudreau, Lowell, Vt.

The second number of this excellent magazine is taken up with the history of towns in Bennington county. These histories are prepared with great care, and a work so valuable should be in every household in the state. The third number, which takes in the history of Caledonia county, is now in press. We look forward to its publication with great interest. In looking over the list of subscribers we were surprised to find that St. Johnsbury took less than seventy copies. The price is only \$1 for four numbers, the same as the cheapest periodicals, while it is worth more than Vermonters than all others published. The Free Press says of the second number:

This number comprises historical sketches of Bennington county and the towns it contains. It is a large and interesting work, and one that will be read with interest by all who are interested in the history of Vermont. The work, though published by a private individual, is of a high order of merit, and is well calculated to do much good in the state. It is a work that should be in every household, and one that will be read with interest by all who are interested in the history of Vermont.

BOOK-KEEPING, RAYMOND ALLEN.—We have received from Com. C. M. of Boston a neat little book with the above title. Of its merits we are not prepared to speak; but Mr. Geo. N. Comer's high reputation as one of the best accountants of our day, as well as the head of a Commercial College at Boston, will be a pretty good guaranty of its merits. Price \$1. See advertisement, among special notices.

By a circular received from the above institution we learn that in consideration of the war pressure, students will for the present be received at 30 per cent. discount from the regular rates.

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, 1862.—This time-honored annual has been received from the publishers, Swan, Brewer & Tilton, Boston. It has reached the age of three score and ten, yet it seems as young and lively as when we first made its acquaintance.

CALEDONIA COUNTY ACADEMY.—We have received from the principal, Mr. Charles O. Thompson, the catalogue of this school, located at Peacham, from which we learn that there has been an aggregate of 297 scholars there the past year. Mr. Lyman S. Watts was principal the winter, spring and summer terms, and the assistants have been Misses Jane E. Abbie M., and Sarah E. Chamberlin, and Miss M. L. K. Pearson.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.—The annual catalogue of this institution shows it to be in a healthy state. The aggregate number of scholars the past year is 289, of whom eight or ten have enlisted and are now in the Union army. The teachers have been, J. K. Golly, principal, Edward D. Redington, Misses Elizabeth H. Bates and Mary J. Dutton, and Mrs. C. P. Frost, assistants.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—This is the title of an excellent little magazine for the young readers, published by Galen James & Co., 13 Cornhill, Boston, at the low price of \$1.00 per year. We have heretofore taken occasion to speak of its merits, and will now only say that it is filled with original stories, many of them illustrated, dialogues, enigmas, rebuses, etc., and that its equal

for instruction and amusement to a lad or lass cannot elsewhere be found for one dollar.

Since the above notice was written we have received the November number, rich, rare and racy. It stays in a special notice that persons wishing to stop the magazine must notify to that effect. We shall not notify.

The Wants of the Vermont Soldiers.

The following communication, which explains itself, was read in the Vermont Senate last Friday:

"To the Legislature of the State of Vermont, assembled at Montpelier:

We certify on honor, as officers of the 2d Vermont regiment volunteers, that the men of our regiment have been in a suffering condition for want of suitable clothing and tents since about the middle of September, and that the supply we have been able to obtain from government falls far short of meeting their present absolute wants. And seeing no prospect of an immediate supply from that source, we most urgently request the legislature of the state of Vermont to relieve their suffering condition with as little delay as possible.

HENRY WHITING, Col. 2d reg't Vt. Inf'ty.
Geo. J. STANFORD, Lieut. Col. 2d Vt. Reg't.
Lieut. G. S. LADD, Adj't.
P. W. CARPENTER, Asst. Surg.
P. P. PUTIN, Quarter-Master.
C. B. SMITH, Chaplain.
N. H. BALLOU, Surgeon.
CHAS. M. BLISS, Acting Quarter-Master.
And by nearly all the commissioned officers of the various companies in the regiment.

The Montpelier Freeman of Saturday publishes extracts from a private letter from a soldier in camp in which the writer says:

"Do not, for God's sake and for the poor soldier's sake, believe Gen. Davis when he says that we are not greatly in want of help."

To this the Freeman pertinently adds: "We hope the legislature will give some serious attention to these cries for help from those who are upholding our flag. The winter, an inclement season in Vermont, although not as rigorous as in Virginia, although not as rigorous as in Vermont, is just upon them. Disease and death, resulting from exposure to the fierce elements, with an inadequate supply of the warm clothing that we rely upon for the protection of life here, are fast reducing their numbers and strength. The battles of the enemy are not their most deadly enemy. There is danger that the holding up of troops that are official at home, is killing our troops faster than the sword of the rebels. Let something be done and at once."

A Card from Co. G, 3d Vt. Regiment.

CAMP GREEN, FAIRBANKS CO., Vt., October 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:

I would like to acknowledge through the columns of your paper the receipt of two boxes sent us by Mrs. Johnson Kimball and Mrs. Calvin Farnsworth. The contents were contributed mostly by the ladies of Lyndon and Burke. Things that were not marked for particular persons were distributed to members of Co. G, which are now pretty well supplied with what was sent by the Peacham ladies to Sergeant Jones. Besides sixty-six pairs of socks, there were fifteen nice blankets. If the mothers and sisters could see and hear the praises that were lavished on them for their kindness, they would be in part paid for their presents. One says, "God bless the women!" Another, "three cheers for them!" Again one says, "I will remember the one that knit these socks when we meet the rebels."

I understand that several more boxes are going to be sent, but I would remind the people of Vermont that they must not send too much, for they will remember that everything we have we carry on our backs.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

MONTPELIER, November 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:

Nearly a week has passed since my last letter, and very little work has been accomplished by the legislature. The regular six days' work has been compassed, but instead of resting the seventh day, they rested the fourth, fifth and sixth days, and to-day, the seventh, are just getting together to inquire what each has been about. To be sure those three recessed days were "busy, bustling days, and perhaps each member, confident of progress, appropriated that consoling little remark that Peter Piper made to himself—

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pepper."

And perhaps as justly, had it occurred to them, would they take up his suggestive afterthought—

"St. Peter Piper picked a peck of pepper."

Where is the peck of pepper Peter Piper picked?

The Insolvency Bill, which must occupy the front place until it is solved, has simply taken a step. We left it dangling between the two Houses. The House proper has taken it in, but some members of it treated it like an outcast, and one of them, Mr. Sawyer of Townshend, objected to its second reading. I believe thirty-eight others voted in the same way, but a strong majority granted it the usual courtesy extended to bills not essentially ridiculous or base. I still think 'twill not pass the House without radical changes, and indeed should not be surprised to see it refused a third reading. Enough has been done for this bill, if it had the right to recommend it, to insure its passage. Mr. Adams in a very incidental manner has made it the subject of his eloquence at every Teachers' Institute he has held this summer, and I think (only that the state can't fill its place) it should administer the just rebuke of refusing him the place another year.

Another militia bill has appeared from the pen of P. T. Washburn esq. Perhaps the competition between the two will be the means of rasing one of them down close to the boundaries of perfection. I have no opinion to offer by way of choice, as I have only glanced at Mr. Washburn's bill. It is probably they will come before the Senate toward the last of the week.

The Personal Liberty Bill of which I spoke although not yet fairly before the legislature, has called out a circular entitled—"Color of the Skin No Test of Freedom," and bearing the motto—"Parus ventrem sepulchrum." This doubtless had its origin in Windsor county, and is an ingenious and able protest against Judge Bennett's reasoning. Doubtless the bill is an improper thing, and needs a few

thrusts like this to remedy it, but I think no argument will successfully hold the points made in the statute of 1858 on this subject. If they will repeal one clause in that act I will rest quietly for the space of the war before I ask any more repairs.

There is a good deal of feeling aroused, and it will be hard to pass the bill. Probably it will fail, or at least have its main provisions curtailed. The circular above aimed rather at the prefacing report of Commissioner Bennett than at the subject matter of the bill. I am informed that a circular reviewing the bill itself is in process of revision, and will be printed to-morrow or next day. It is a sweeping production and embodies all the senatorial force of Windsor county. By the way, the census warrants this county only three senators, and they will be diminished one next year. The modesty of the delegation has prompted them to take no advantage of the technicality by which they have four this year, and Mr. Merrill has gone home, not to return this session. For consistency's sake he betakes himself to bed with a violent fever for a bed-fellow.

A dog bill which has been the scapegoat of a great deal of talk, both serious and jocular, has been disposed of during the epistolary week. It was a most systematic persecution of the whole canine race, tending to depopulate the state of them, and making their very existence the foundation of a tax equal to the grand list of one hundred dollars worth of any other kind of property. But I must curtail this cursory census and curiously drop the curtain before the eyes of the curious, lest I be thought to curry favor with curs, *currende calamus.* OCTOBER'S CURTIL.

November 6, 1861.

A great exertion is still made by some members to adjourn at an early day. But the inclination to "adjourn over," as they call the elision of Saturday and Monday to splice each end of Sunday with, has put it even out of the list of possibilities to get away before a fortnight from to-day at the earliest. It is not probable they will adjourn then, but a great effort will be made. I say this always supposing that no one will think of adjourning without first revising thoroughly the militia laws. If this were dispensed with I think a week might very nearly finish the business on hand and what is likely to accumulate. Hardly the members had recovered their breath after their journey hither from their homes yesterday morning a resolution was voted refusing to receive any bills after Thursday (to-morrow) in the House, except it come from the Senate. One member objected, as it limited the right of petition, which he considered the most sacred right the constitution guarantees. The report of the committee appointed to name an early day of adjournment was received in the afternoon, who lived upon Friday, Nov. 15. This was adopted by a prompt vote in both Houses, though not passed in concurrence. Notice was given that a motion to reconsider the vote would be made to-day, so as to give the military committee more time to consider the points of the militia law. It is now their intention to draft a third as a compromise between the two offered, if they are allowed the time. Various opinions are expressed as to the result of the reconsideration to-day, but the general impression is that the whole subject will be ordered to lie. A resolution offered by Senator Wheeler two or three weeks ago requesting the governor to inform the president that it was no part of the intention of the state of Vermont to aid in returning fugitives by means of her soldiers, has been the cause of considerable music in the Senate during the past week. Mr. Wheeler made a strong abolition speech on the question one day last week. The same day Mr. Willard offered a substitute "more respectful" to the government, but since then saw one drawn up by Mr. Edmunds which he liked better, and spoke to Mr. Wheeler about superseding both of their resolutions by this. Mr. Wheeler said he had a written speech that he wanted to deliver on the subject, and requested him to keep out the innovation till he had the opportunity. Yesterday morning Mr. Wheeler called up the resolutions from the table and delivered the most radical speech that ever was offered in the State House on the harkened subject, rendition of fugitives. His argument, in short, was of any state or nation in opposition to this, Mr. Willard replied in brief, showing that we must recognize some facts about slavery—that even slavery had some rights—and that he would rather make right than taste the arbitrariness in the matter. Mr. Edmunds then offered his resolutions mentioned above. All the resolves are printed and the subject lies.

Mr. Harris from the committee on military affairs reported a bill authorizing the governor to raise all the troops the president makes requisition for, has gone fairly to the House, passed through the ordeal of committee, and is made the special order for Thursday next at three o'clock. This is all that is necessary in the way of raising troops. Some legislation is necessary yet with regard to companies already raised—for instance the Sharpshooters, the New England (Sprague) Cavalry, and the Pennsylvania cavalry company raised in Rutland county. Bills are before the legislature to remedy all defects in their plans of organization, and to give the same pay as our other troops. Doubtless this just proposal will be accepted, but the double and triple jurisdiction claimed over some of these companies makes it a vexed question to agitate. The most difficult case is that of the Fairbanks company raised for Col. Harlan's Pennsylvania cavalry. By red tape and other technicalities they have been held in suspense in a most miserable situation at Philadelphia, with no clothing but what they by chance took with them from their homes, not even blankets; and were finally refused any place in the United States' service. Something will be done immediately for them. General Baxter is reported to be principally to blame in the affair. Reports constantly arrive from Washing-

ton tending to implicate General Davis in conniving at his duty in supplying the soldiers. As many are received on the other side, and a labyrinth of contradictions is the result.

The last week has offered hardly a day without cloud or rain. This morning is a beautiful exception. OCTOBER.

St. Johnsbury.

A box of military and hospital supplies was forwarded to the Sanitary Commission on Wednesday, among which were ten good army blankets from a patriotic mother of this village. There are nearly enough articles for another mammoth box which will be despatched at an early day. Persons wishing to contribute for this commission are requested to do so as soon as possible.

The plow spoken of in our last issue was the generous contribution of Mr. Luke Bazzell.

Lyndon.

Two more boxes were sent to the boys in the Vermont 3d regiment on Saturday of last week, from the generous people of Lyndon and Burke. The boxes contained about the same amount of valuables as those sent from the same towns about two weeks ago.

Lunenburg.

This town is not behind in furnishing necessities for the soldiers. They sent last Saturday two large boxes of blankets, quilts, under shirts, pillows, &c., to the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars.

Large Steers.

The pair of steers owned and raised by Mr. M. S. Hodel of Bath, N. H., of which honorable mention was made in these columns one year ago, have now become two-year-olds, and they weigh 3,015 pounds. Pretty large two-year-olds, all must admit. Is there a heavier pair in Vermont?

Thieving.

The scamp who took a measure of cranberries from G. C. Barney's grocery Tuesday evening is requested to return the dish and have it re-filled. Mr. Barney will endeavor next time to fill it so full that the thief can be tracked to his own door by the cranberries which spilled over the top, as came near being the case in the present instance.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Rev. Rufus Childs, pastor of the Congregational church in Berlin, Vt., closed with Miss Bosworth some two weeks since for parts unknown, leaving a wife and three small children. Miss Bosworth had been a student of Mr. Childs in Latin. Miss Bosworth's brother followed them to New York, where he learned that they had gone to California. Mrs. Childs is daughter of "Father Hubbard," a most estimable woman.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—The Starch Factory, owned by Myron Buck, in East Charleston, was burned on Monday of last week, together with quite a quantity of potatoes, &c. No insurance.—*Reading Standard.*

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We learn that Messrs. Henry Porter and E. V. N. Hitchcock will soon open a recruiting office in this place for the 7th Regiment.—*Montpelier Register.*

Springfield, Vt., has sent 113 soldiers to the war.

The barracks built by the state for the 6th regiment on the fair grounds at Montpelier, were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Thursday, together with 100 tents and the house and barn of Edwin Gilman. A recruit named Jordan, for the 6th regiment, from Isle la Motte, but who was rejected, and had been ejected from the grounds by Mr. Gilman since the regiment left, has been arrested as the incendiary. Gilman's celebrated trotting horse "Reindeer" was burned in the fire.

The ladies of Vergennes have organized a Soldiers' Aid Society. The Vermonters say that more than 50 ladies were busily at work at their meeting on Tuesday last.

Five members of the 2d Vermont Regiment have shot off their fingers. Their names are Hurley and Bradford, of Benning—Goldsmith and Wilcox, of Pownal, and Westcott, of Manchester. Wilcox lost three fingers—the others each the fore finger.

From Watson's Daily Journal, Nov. 5.

"Tell The Truth."

CAMP GREEN, FAIRBANKS CO., Vt., Oct. 31, 1861.

Mr. Editor.—The Third Regiment were greatly surprised to learn that Gen. Geo. F. Davis had telegraphed to Gov. Holbrook, from Washington, on October 25th, respecting the Second and Third Regiments, that they are "not suffering for clothing as represented." But those of us who remembered that this same Gen. Davis had much to do in clothing, equipping and furnishing those regiments at first; who knew that on his recent mission to our camp he visited us but twice, and then for only fifteen minutes each time, as he proved; and who knew that some five or six weeks since he came to the recruiting camp at Bellows Falls, and by his advice dissuaded able-bodied men from enlisting into the Third Regiment, as it can be proved that he; who remembered the frequent slurs and disparaging remarks he has made concerning us, both individually and collectively, during the last three months, were not particularly surprised, but were and are displeased, feel injured, and very much inclined to pray God for pity on us if that man is to have authority over us, or is to be entrusted with our welfare.

E. MATTHEWS, M. D.

The West Answers Back.

The St. Louis Democrat, commenting severely on the Ball's Bluff disaster, points its moral by a comparison more appropriate than pleasant. It says: "In this extensive department of the West, with its far-reaching lines and remote posts, to be defended with an immense inferior force, stunted in munitions and transportation, not one instance of misfortune—to spare it the name of mismanagement—has yet occurred. It strikes us that the country would now be incalculably better off had the toll and pains expended in thwarting and defeating Fremont, in agitating plans for his supersession, in arranging before the cabinet, and in putting in interfering with his wise arrangements for defense, been devoted to insuring the safety of our troops and the success of our arms. To have sent needed munitions to the West would have been better than to have sent committees of censure here. As it now is, our smart men of the East have something near home that calls loudly for investigating councils and talk of court-martials, than anything in the management of the western department. The country is doubtless gratified to learn that, since the affair at Edwards' Ferry, pontoons have been furnished in abundance for any similar occasion. Fre-

A Terrible Storm.

A terrific gale prevailed at Fortress Monroe from Friday night until Saturday, but it was believed that the great fleet had got beyond its influence. The steamer George Peabody arrived from New York Saturday morning, to join the expedition. She was laden with sea stores and beef cattle. Her ultimate destination was Key West and the Bahamas. She went ashore on Hampton Road, but would get off at night.

At Baltimore, the storm in the bay was very severe. Several canal barges were blown ashore and wrecked on the way from Havre de Grace to Locust Point. It threatened with coal, grain, &c., were wrecked on North Point, with a loss of one life. The water is very high, overflowing the wharves in the lower part of the city, and filling many cellars.

The rivers of northern New Jersey have overflowed to a greater extent than for twenty years. Much valuable property is destroyed.

At New York, the storm was very severe Saturday night. The tide overflowed a large number of cellars and lower streets, doing great damage to merchandise, including large quantities of flour. The docks in Brooklyn were also generally overflowed as well. The Norwich line boat arrived at two o'clock Sunday afternoon; the Stonington later, and Fall River boats had not yet up to evening. The boats of these lines bound east anchored in Huntington Bay. The President steamer Pelican, came through arriving Sunday morning. A brig was reported ashore on Riker's Island. A coal and brick yard at Staten Island were washed away by the flood.

At Boston, a heavy northeast gale commenced at 9 o'clock Saturday night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of rain fell. The moon tide Sunday overflowed several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stored in cellars. No high tide has not been known for several years. Several shipwrecks occurred off Boston harbor. The bark N. Cogswell, from Malaga with fruit, struck Scituate beach and was a total loss. Her crew were saved. The ship Maritima, from Liverpool, with a cargo of wool, coal and cotton, was wrecked on Egg Rocks, near Boston light. Her master, Capt. Williams, and over twenty of the crew and passengers were drowned. The vessel was totally destroyed and swept away. About a dozen of the crew were rescued on Sunday by life boats. The weather cleared up Sunday noon. The steamers and railway trains from New York all arrived very late at Boston on Sunday.

On Monday night last the Shaw Store of C. D. Keeler, of Vergennes, was entered by some one who succeeded in finding the key to the safe, which was hidden in a lot of shoes in a drawer, with which the safe was unlocked, the money drawer broken open, and about nine dollars abstracted.